# BOMBAY COURIER.

Published every Saturday and Tuesday Morning.

[NUMBER 2092.] TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831. [PRICE Rs. 13 PER QUARTER.



AY AMATEUR THEATRE.

THURSDAY the 8th of December, will be produced with appropriate Music, Scenery, and Dresses, the Drama of

GILDEROY,

OR

THE BONNIE BOY;

After which, the popular Farce of

THE SLEEP WALKER,

OR

WHICH IS THE LADY?

Tickets and places may be had at the Theatre on Wednesday the 7th, and Thursday the 8th of December.

Boxes...6 | Pit.....4
Upper Boxes...3 | Gallery.....2

SPLENDID CABINET FURNITURE.

THE Cabinet Furniture received per the *Eleanor* manufactured by Messrs MARIN AND CO. of Calcutta is now on shew at the premises immediately adjoining to Messrs FRITH BOMANJEE AND CO. Nesbit Lane.

*Bombay 6th Dec.* 1831.

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FOR SALE,---No. XIV OF THE ORIENTAL SPORTING MAGAZINE.—CONTENTS.—1, Bustard Shooting; 2, An Answer to Witness; 3, On measuring Race Courses; 4, Ahmedabad Races; 5, Tiger Hunting; 6, On the Treatment of Horses; 7, Meerut Races; 8, A letter to the Editor of the O. S. M, 9, Practice of Nalbunds; 10, John Dockery Again; 11, A letter from Dick Tinto; 12, Tiger Hunting in Dharwar; 13 Hog Hunting; 14, Stanzas for the O. S. M. 15, The Jackall Pack; 16, A Letter to the Editor of the O. S. M. 17, Poona Sporting Intelligence; 18, A Parody on Childe Harold's Song of the "*Suliotes*;" 19, Tiger Shooting in the Southern Mahratta Country; 20, A letter to the Editor of O. S. M. 21, Another, to the same; 22, Summary of the Time of the Poona Races for 1830--31; 23, A visit to Ascot Heath Race Course; 24, Epsom Races; 25, Angling; Races to come: and Racing Calender. [433]

WILL be published at the end of the present month, THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, containing many important RULES REGULATIONS, and other matter of local interest not previously published; to be printed on English Royal paper.---Price 5 Rupees.

[434] *Courier Office, Dec. 6th* 1831.

*For Passage to London.*

THE Ship LADY RAFFLES, WILLIAM TUCKER Commander, of 650 tons *The Raffles*, has excellent Accommodations, and carries a Surgeon, and will sail 8th January.

Apply to ADAM, SKINNER and Co.

429] *Bombay, December, 6th*, 1831.

FOR SALE,

THE INDIAN CALENDAR for the year 1832, shewing the correlative dates according to the various modes of reckoning time among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MUSSULMEN and MALABARIANS. Price Rupees Two.

*Courier Office, 6th December*, 1831.

*For Passage to the Clyde, touching at the Cape of Good Hope.*

THE new British built Ship "ELLORA," JOHN GILKISON Commander, will be despatched about the 25th Instant, and carries a Surgeon. This Vessel has been built expressly for the Indian trade with a spacious poop and superior accommodations for passengers.

Apply to the Commander at the Office of Messrs. WILLIAM NICOL and Co.

[430] *Bombay, 6th December*, 1831.


VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

| Vessel's Name. | To what Port. | Date of intended Departure. | Touching where. |
|---|---|---|---|
| H. C's. Sloop of War Elphinstone | Persian Gulph. | With all despatch | Cape of GoodHope |
| Dorothy..... | Liverpool. | 15th Dec. | |
| Golconda..... | London..... | End of do.. | |

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Brevet Major J. H. Barret, H. M. 40th Regt. from Poonah.
Cornet L. Dalgleish, H. M. 4th Lt. Dr. from England.
Captain Crawford, H. M. 6th Regt. from do.
Captain R. Dawson, 1st Lt Cav. from do.

DEPARTURES.

Captain J. D. Brown, 10th Regt. N. I. to England.
Cornet G. K. Erskine, P. A. Horse, to Cutch.

SHIPPING REPORT.

ARRIVALS.

Dec. 4th Brig Mail, H. H. Lindsay, Master, from Liverpool 24th July.

Do. Ship Annandale, William Fergusson Master, from London, left London 27th July.

Do. Ship Lady Raffles, W. Tucker Master, from London, Portsmouth 25th July, Meidera 12th Aug.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Rybot, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Free, Miss M. Higgins, Miss S. Higgins, Miss Russell, landed at Cannanore, Colonel Morse, 25th Regt. Captain Dawson, B. Lt. Cav. Capt. Crawford, H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Loughnan, Civil Service.

Do. Ship Asia Felix, George Honner, Master, from Calcutta 29th October 1831.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 4th, The Hon'ble Company's Steamer, Hugh Lindsay, J. H. Wilson, Esq. Commr. to Cutch Mandavie.

Do. Ship Lord Amherst, John Hicks Master, to the Cape of Good Hope and London.

*Passengers.*---Major Griffith, Captain Blake, Capt Shaw, Colonel McMahon, Captain Probyn, Captain Brown, Captain Thomas, Captain Lester, Mrs. Blake, Mrs. Probyn, Mrs. Hogg, 7 Children, 3 Male Servants, 3 Female do.

LIST OF SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

FREE TRADERS.—Eleanor, Dorothy, Ellora. Sir Edwward Paget, Victory, Huddersfield, Mail, Annandale, and Lady Raffles.

COUNTRY SHIPS.—Byramgore, Golconda, and Hormasjee Bomanjee.

HON. COMPANY'S *Receiving Ship.*—Hastings.
Do. Do. *Brig of War.*—Tigris.
Do. Do. *Sloop of War.*—Elphinstone.
Do. *Do. Yacht.*—Telica.

## THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6, 1831.

Since our last, there have been no less than three arrivals from England; the Brig *Mail* from Liverpool the 24th of July; the Ship *Annandale* from London, the 27th July, and the *Lady Raffles* from London and Portsmouth, the latter of which places she left on the 25th of July.

*Passengers.*—Mrs. Dawson, Mrs. Rybot, Mrs. Tucker, Miss Free, Miss M. Higgins, Miss. S. Higgins, Col. Morse, N. I. Capt. Dawson, Lt. Cav., Capt. Crawford, H. M. 6th Regt. Mr. Loughnan C. S.

The Sessions for the 4th Quarter commenced on Saturday last. The Calendar considering the short period which has elapsed since it was last cleared, contains a large number of cases, several of which, we understand, are for crimes of a serious nature.

The arrivals we have announced above, although we have obtained no news by them of a later date than that previously received, have nevertheless proved most acceptable, by rendering our files of London papers up to the 6th of August, complete. The politics of France, during the calm which the slow progress of the Reform Bill has occasioned in the excitement upon matters of domestic interest at home, appear again to have become one of the principal objects of attention. The weakness of the French Government, together with the frequent changes in the ministry, and the very questionable policy of the king, have produced a great want of confidence in its stability. The Press, particularly the influential part of it, has become decidedly hostile, and the incessant prosecutions of Government, instead of being attended with the desired effect, have almost invariably ended in the triumph of the oppressed party. Under such a state of things, it appears almost impossible that the Government can go on much longer without adopting a more popular course of conduct. The question of hereditary Peerage was to come before the chambers at an early period, and unless very considerable concessions were made to the popular sentiment upon that subject, it was generally believed that the government would once more find a majority in the Chambers against them. In this critical state of things it was thought the Ministry would not be averse to a War, for the purpose, if possible, of turning the energies of the nation from the direction they have taken. In Paris the opinion was very prevalent, that France and England had determined to interpose in behalf of the Poles.

From the way in which the young Queen of Portugal has been received in France, and the marked attention which has been paid to her upon all occasions, by the King and Royal Family, it seems by no means improbable, that some interference was also intended in the affairs of Portugal.

## MADRAS.

The Sixth day's drawing of the third class of the 49th Madras Government Lottery took place on the 18th November, 1831.

No. 6599 a Prize of 6,000 Rupees.
No. 3656 a prize of 1,400 Rupees.
No's. 2134 and 3767 prizes of 350 Rupees each.

*Prizes of* 110 *Rupees each.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 58 | 63 | 89 | 130 | 402 | 406 | 498 | 510 |
| 554 | 557 | 597 | 689 | 810 | 830 | 993 | 997 |
| 1057 | 1189 | 1191 | 1193 | 1241 | 1390 | 1400 | 1550 |
| 1601 | 1609 | 1796 | 1816 | 1842 | 1928 | 1978 | 2001 |
| 2006 | 2063 | 2110 | 2115 | 2208 | 2302 | 2328 | 2360 |
| 2541 | 2621 | 2623 | 2697 | 2719 | 2875 | 3004 | 3113 |
| 3442 | 3811 | 3822 | 4094 | 4173 | 4304 | 4344 | 4350 |
| 4402 | 4501 | 4508 | 4896 | 5202 | 5323 | 5348 | 5424 |
| 5443 | 5468 | 5482 | 5531 | 5835 | 5963 | 6010 | 6052 |
| 6058 | 6072 | 6109 | 6125 | 6142 | 6171 | 6221 | 6248 |
| 6334 | 6512 | 6552 | 6642 | 6753 | 6770 | 6828 | 6861 |
| 6897 | 6901 | 7223 | 7281 | 7461 | 7532 | 7541 | 7634 |
| 7755 | 7763 | 7829 | 7901 | | | | |

The Seventh day's drawing took place on the 22d November, 1831.

No. 330 a prize of 1,400 Rupees.
No's. 1345 2103 and 6771 prize of 750 Rupees each.
No's. 1452 and 2000 prize of 350 Rupees each.

*Prizes of* 110 *Rupees each.*

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 168 | 180 | 244 | 288 | 341 | 375 | 446 | 651 |
| 700 | 726 | 775 | 826 | 887 | 895 | 967 | 1001 |
| 1098 | 1310 | 1458 | 1470 | 1479 | 1485 | 1502 | 1629 |
| 1708 | 1824 | 1889 | 1909 | 1938 | 1976 | 2019 | 2027 |
| 2028 | 2034 | 2291 | 2489 | 2606 | 2629 | 2635 | 2653 |
| 2745 | 2778 | 2808 | 2850 | 2874 | 2886 | 2890 | 2937 |
| 3064 | 3098 | 3132 | 3306 | 3337 | 3488 | 3541 | 3555 |
| 3577 | 3618 | 3628 | 3797 | 3869 | 3885 | 3900 | 3972 |
| 4122 | 4163 | 4341 | 4363 | 4446 | 4483 | 4497 | 4566 |
| 4667 | 4698 | 4768 | 4906 | 4977 | 4980 | 4992 | 5245 |
| 5314 | 5446 | 5449 | 5476 | 5487 | 5538 | 5715 | 5800 |
| 6013 | 6049 | 6082 | 6100 | 6113 | 6182 | 6225 | 6465 |
| 6522 | 6558 | 6613 | 6627 | 6681 | 6994 | 7093 | 7232 |
| 7236 | 7248 | 7389 | 7458 | 7490 | 7549 | 7628 | 7733 |
| 7752 | 7819 | 7989 | 7995 | | | | |

## CALCUTTA.

It seems almost incredible that a band of 600 desperate rogues or fanatics should for several days have been plundering and intimidating, within 35 miles of the seat of Government, apparently without even the knowledge of the Police Darogahs of the district, or at all events without adequate means being adopted for suppressing them, and protecting the villages and factories, now kept in constant dread of an attack from these marauders. Surely, if the Police were insufficient to suppress them, many hours need not have elapsed in obtaining an adequate force, to protect the inhabitants. We are happy however, to learn, that some troops have at length been dispatched to aid the Darogahs in securing these pluderers and protecting the neighbourhood. Unfortunately there is no Cavalry stationed within 500 miles of Calcutta, now that the Body Guard is absent. A Squadron of Horse would made short work with this contemptible insurrectionary mob.

We have just received information, that the Magistrate of Barraset having proceeded to Baugundee, in the neighbourhood of which the marauders were reported to be, and having there ascertained that they were encamped in a village at the distance of about six coss, collected a force of fifty Burkundauzes and attended by a Havildar and twenty Sepoys (Provincials) obtained from the Salt Agent of that station, marched to the spot. The Magistrate here expected to be joined by one hundred and fifty (150) watchmen, ordered to be assembled, but who it appears, remained prudently within a coss of the scene of action, which ensued so suddenly that no time was left for him to dispatch an *Aid-de-Camp* to bring up this gallant band: hoping, however by fair words to prevail on the misguided fanatics to disperse, and failing of this, supposing that muskets and bayonets would place him on an equality with them although they were very superior in numbers, he advanced in front of his party with one jemadar and endeavoured to enter into communication with them. These peaceful demonstrations were met, however, by a shower of brickbats, and the simultaneous attack of the whole band; the Sepoys immediately fired a volley, but with so little effect, that it must have been either very ill directed, or the men must have neglected to load with ball-cartidge ---the Magistrate here seems to have been in some danger, for being singled out by the leader who approached flourishing a Tulwar with the intention of cutting him down, he was obliged to make use of a pistol, the only weapon in his hand and shoot him in self-defence; the man retreated wounded, and the Magistrate turning round to procure his other pistol, discovered that the whole of his party were in flight, and that his only chance of safety was to follow their example. He made some attempts to rally them, but in vain. A great number appear to have been cut down in the pursuit, the Magistrate who was on foot, escaped with the utmost difficulty, having been obliged to swim across a Nullah, and run three coss before he reached a place of safety. The Government, we understand, have ordered troops to march immediately into the district.

The absurdity of sending so small a party and that too from the *Militia* who from their known *valor* are styled the *invincibles*, must we should have thought, have been too apparent to lead to such a blunder.

On Saturday afternoon, General Sir Edward Barnes landed at Chandpaul Ghat, under the usual salute. At the Ghat he was received by the principal Staff Officers of the Presidency, who accompanied him to Government House, through a street formed of the troops in Garrison, who presented arms as the General passed. A considerable number of European and Native spectators were assembled at the Ghat and along Esplanade-row.

We have the pleasure of publishing, for the information of our Readers, the substance of a letter with which we have been favored, dated Constantinople, the 29th July. The account of the very perceptible changes, apparent on the surface of Society at the Capital of the Sultan, is very curious, and cannot fail to interest the most careless, as one of the not less striking signs of the times. Although our Correspondent expresses no opinion of his own on the subject, which we regret; yet we cannot help thinking that the changes alluded to are not of such a superficial character as some may be disposed to consider them, but spring from a sentiment more deeply seated—a conviction of the necessity of improvement not confined merely to the Sultan, (who appears treading in the steps of Peter the Great of Russia,) but shared in by many of his subjects.

"We had a very prosperous and pleasant journey as far as Trebizond. We found nearly the whole of the beautiful and fine country between the Persian frontier and Erzeeroom uncultivated and deserted. The work of destruction was commenced by the Persians and completed by the Russians, who carried off the Armenian population. Here and there a hamlet has been planted to keep up the communication on the high road. In the capacious houses, mills, barns and granaries of the Armenians, we saw proofs that the hand of oppression had not weighed heavily upon them. Unfortunately for themselves, they hailed the approach of the Christian invaders, and suddenly becoming members of the dominant religion, and confidently relying that the Russians would never relinquish so valuable a conquest, they showed no moderation in their conduct towards their former rulers, and dreaded their vengeance when the retreat of their protectors would leave them defenceless and ill prepared to answer for their ill-timed insolence. Actuated by these fears and by the hopes of an improved condition, which have proved delusive, they were persuaded by the Russians to desert their lands and houses, and to a man would now return to their old haunts and masters, if they were not strictly guarded;—now and then a family contrive to escape, impoverished and reduced in numbers by the influence of the insalubrious climate of their new settlements. At Erzeeroom, I saw a proof of the anxiety of the Russians to alienate the minds of the Armenians from old attachments and associations. A Russian Police Master, said to be deputed by them, was selling their fine houses for the value of the timbers in them, which served as fuel for the town; such a sale could not answer the expectations of the proprietors, and the trifling amount was not likely to pass from the hands of such an agent to their pockets.

Having on former occasions travelled through Turkey, I anticipated total neglect and an indifference in contributing to my wants and comforts. In this I was deceived. I was generally met by the heads of villages as I approached, and such Turks as I visited arose from their seats to welcome me, which is a condescension their pride in former times did not stoop to: misfortune has lowered their pretensions, and the supercilious haughtiness of their former manner is superseded by an obliging and affable demeanour. The new costume is far from becoming. In the provinces it was mean and shabby, here it is decent. The Turks had an imposing dress which lent additional dignity to their sedate and orderly manners. This the Sultan has taken away, and although an efficacious change may be expected in their habits, by their being rid of a cumbersome superfluity of cloak and trowsers, which rendered all motion and exertion a painful task; yet for the present they are losers by it, and being deprived of the aid of a richly ornamented and beautiful costume, the natural defects of th[illegible] sons come more into view, and they ca[illegible] er claim admiration as a well-buil[illegible] people, that appearance having be[illegible] obtained by outward decoration and flo[illegible]

The adoption of the new costume is [illegible] fined to the Military, all the young people [illegible] it, and the question often crosses your mi[illegible] passing through the streets whether the pe[illegible] you meet is a Turk, Greek, or Frank.

wear frock coats and white trowsers with European shoes, and wear a short jacket, fitting tight to the waist, and this dress corresponds precisely with those of the Cossack. The higher classes wear neckerchiefs, and as they are learning to be critical in the cut of a coat, the European and Armenian tailors of Pera are in full employ. The same red cap, over-topped by a blue tasselled fringe, is worn by all classes from the Sultan to the beggar.

I yesterday went to see the Sultan going to Mosque, the street through which he passed was lined with files of Infantry, who presented arms as he passed. He was preceded by ten led horses, all furnished with European saddles, housings and bridles. Several Generals and Chief Officers of the Court, all dressed in European costume, and with diamond stars on their breasts, dismounted from their horses, which had also Hussar saddles, and preceded the Sultan on foot as he approached the Mosque. He rode alone. He wore white Cossack trowsers, black boots and spurs, a tight purple velvet hussar jacket, a diamond star on his breast, and a sky blue military cloak, for which they have adopted the name of surtout. He was followed by a company of his new guard, dressed in short blue jackets and white trowsers, remarkably tall and fine young men, who drew up and saluted as he dismounted. On his return from Mosque, a military band played European airs. I have seen a Regiment under arms, they form three deep and follow the French drill, they march well, and already have a more military appearance than the Persian half-disciplined troops, but they cannot be expected to make much progress in tactics, as they have only one drill master to each corps.

European Ladies pass through the bazars of Constantinople unmolested and unnoticed, except by tokens of respect; and I was surprised to observe a Turk displaying gallantry in picking up the handkerchief of a lady of our party which accidently fell from her hand. You are no longer annoyed by jostling or contemptuous looks: if the street is narrow, and the passage crowded, the way is generally ceded by the Turk to the European, that is, if his appearance bespeaks him to be a gentleman. In short, the Turks are turned copyists, and a certain feeling of respect towards those whose customs and habits they imitate, is a necessary consequence.

The most extraordinary reform in this City of Predestinarians is the *partial* adoption of sanitary laws. An officer of the quarantine establishment of Malta has been here, at the request of the Sultan, to instruct his people in the forms observed. Some cases of plague occasionally occurred at Trebizond when we left it, and I was horrified to find that, on an examination of the ship's papers, we were prohibited from debarking, and became almost the first victims of a prudential system hitherto set at defiance by the Turks.

In all cases of the plague the police now interfere, and send the infected family to a place in the country assigned for their reception. The porters engaged in removing their effects, undergo the disagreeable discipline of being dragged in their clothes through the water.

To an outward observer, there is much efficiency and activity in the Government Ships that are building—all the barracks and public buildings are under repair. Troops are disciplining, the soldiers are active and vigilant on guard, the police of the city is excellently regulated, the streets are kept clean, while in the European quarters of Pera and Galata, dirt and filth offend the senses at every step, as the Ambassadors have declined the adoption of the new police regulations, fearing the too close surveillance of the Turkish authorities. No robberies or murders are heard of, order is every where preserved, fires are less frequent from the watchfulness of the police in quickly extinguishing them, and Constantinople was never known to be more quiet. Yet the residents here say that the improvement does not extend beyond the surface, and all is rotten at heart.

The Cholera has been in the town and amongst the shipping at Odessa, and as there is constant communication with that port, both by steam and other vessels, and as it has already extended to Varna, it may be expected here. Indeed, several people have latterly died of decidedly spasmodic cholera. The physicians however think, it may have been brought on by the uncommon heat and by the sudden changes, as every summer a few cases of the kind have occurred. It is making rapid strides in the direction of Vienna—and has been committing ravages at St. Petersburg. The afflicted were hurried against their will to the hospitals, and this has formed the ostensible cause of commotions, which, probably, rested on more serious grounds. Some lives were lost, and the Military were called out, and, as far as I can collect, the most recent accounts do not announce their suppression.

## EUROPE.

### THE DEBATES.

"Then he would talk—ye gods! how he would talk!"
LEE'S ALEXANDER.

If Alexander talked as often as the nominee members on the Reform Bill, well might Statira invoke the gods in commemorating his ...ation. Sir Robert Peel, and the rest of ...rew," as the *Standard* calls them have ... a strong desire that the Bill should ... argued;" and the following summary ...y satisfy the most sceptical that their ...have been accomplished. We have not ...ed into any calculation of what was said ...ns to the motion for going into Committee on Tuesday the 12th instant. Since that day up to the conclusion of last night's debate no fewer than 180 members have spoken on the Bill. Of these, one half were Anti-Reformers; and of that number 66 were close borough members. Out of the whole number of speakers which from the nature of the debate, has been very great, 85 have not spoken above once, 80 not above six times. These may be called the Very Moderate. Of those who have not exceeded ten or fifteen speeches, and who may be called the Moderate, there are 15. Of the Moderate, only three are Reformers. Taking out from the remainder whom we may designate the Frequent Speakers, Lord Althorp, who as leader of the House, and Lord John Russell, who, as introducer of the Bill, are necessarily obliged to answer every question, frivolous or important there remain but two Reformers namely, O'Connell and Stanley; these have spoken, the former 21 times the latter 21 times. The others—all of them Anti-Reformers—stand as follows: Sugden, 18 times; Hunt, 20 times; Praed, 22 times; Pelham, 28 times; Peel, 48 times; Croker, 57 times, Wetherell, 58 times!

Now we would just put it to any man of common sense, in the House or out of it, whether such an infinity of gabble from half a dozen of men be meant and intended for the conviction of the doubting, or the instruction of the ignorant, or the dersion of the perverse; or for any purpose except the waste of the time and of the patience of the people of England. Sir Robert Peel raised a debate on clause first, by a motion to leave out a word. On every word of clause first, he afterwards assisted in raising a debate. The same gentleman raised a debate on clause second, by proposing to change a word; and on every word of the same clause he has assisted to raise a debate. Clauses first and second, are, if any clauses can be so denominated, of the very essence of the Bill. Its principle, had his motion on either been carried, would have been wholly annihilated. Yet its principle had already been debated and carried by no less a majority than 136, on the second reading. Now, does Sir Robert Peel, or does any member of the House of Commons, imagine that the people of England will patiently allow them to go on debating every clause of the Bill as they have done these? Do they imagine that the people of England will patiently allow them to dispute the principle of the Reform Bill on every clause, and the details, not clause, by clause, but word by word?—that they will allow the only Bill for their universal benefit introduced into Parliament for the last two hundred years, to be treated, on pretence of discussion, in a fashion which no Bill against them was ever treated on any pretence whatever? Do these men imagine that they are to hoodwink the people with the show of deliberating, where all except those who have an interest in delaying justice are already convinced, and only ask for judgement? That persons whose seats are condemned—whose claim to sit at all is disallowed—whose rights are declared to be forfeited should get up, night after night, and hour after hour, to delay to others, equally delinquent, the sentence already passed on themselves, is a measure of assurance of which no other assembly that ever congregated could furnish an example.

### COMPENSATION.

When it was asked the other night what the people would gain by the Reform Bill, Mr. William Brougham, with equal point and propriety, replied, "All that the Boroughmongers lose." They will gain more. There was under the sway of these [departed?] worthies an enormous waste in small matters as well as in great. They kept, indeed, the lion's share of all the good things to themselves; but they permitted, at the same time, their hangers on to enjoy the jackal's share. "Of their own body they were ill, and gave the kingdom ill example." The discussion of Sir Abraham Bradley King's claim of compensation, on Monday, offers a curious instance of this. At the accession of George the Third, the family of Sir Abraham received a patent for providing the Irish Government in Dublin with stationary; which they continued to hold till within a few months of the present time. The patent was revocable at pleasure. Its exercise, it has been proved, cost the state 10,000*l.* per annum,—Sir Abraham's annual bill being 22,000*l.* and the present cost of the Irish stationary 12,000*l.* Sir Abraham has demanded, through his friend Mr. George Dawson, 2,500*l.* per annum, for, as Mr. Dawson chooses to call it, resigning his patent. Let us examine for a moment this claim of compensation.

It is, says Mr. Dawson, no more than 11½ per cent. First of all, mark the modesty of Sir Abraham's demanding a compensation equal to the gross profits on the whole amount of the stationery furnished,—Government having relieved him of the entire charge connected with the furnishing? But it has been proved that 12,000*l.* is quite sufficient for all the purposes which under the patent, required 22,000*l.* if therefore, Sir Abraham had retained it, his profits, under regulations, at the rate of 11½ per cent, would have barely amounted to 1,400*l.* He claims, however,—and, according to Mr. Dawson, the late Ministers would cheerfully have allowed the claim,—1,400*l.* as his profits on 12,000*l.*, which profits, by foregoing the patent, he has lost; and 1,100*l.* as profits on the remaining 10,000*l.* which whether he had foregone the patent or not, he must have lost. It is not because extravagance of demand is at all wonderful in the holder of a patent office, nor because ignorance of arithmetic is at all wonderful in an Irish member of Parliament, that we point attention to this case, but because we see in it a beautiful specimen of the system. First, the Committee which sat in judgment on the patent, of which a copy had been moved for, granted, laid on the table,—nay, printed for their accommodation,—*did not know one word of its contents.* In this plenitude of ignorance, the committee recommended a reference—a reference touching the resignation of a right which had no existence. The *retrenching* Ministry of the Duke of Wellington adopted the recommendation,—still, we must in charity suppose, in profound ignorance of the matter referred. And it was not until the Whigs—the ignorant, inefficient, blundering, and, to sum all in one word, the Reforming Whigs—came into office, that some horrid, prying fellow, who ties his parcels with villianous blue tape, and seals his notes with wafers, thought of asking whether Sir Abraham had any right or not; and having pursued his patent, found what had escaped the Committee, the Ministry, and the arbiters alike,—namely, that the patent might be cancelled at any moment the King thought fitting. Thank accident,—for we yield to their reasoning who declare it impossible that a Whig can do right of design,—Sir Abraham's hollowness of plea has been discovered, and the 2,500*l.* a year is retained in the pockets of all-enduring John Bull, instead of dropping into those of the Irish knight whose prospective fall from a respectable station in society seems to have effected Mr. O'Connell almost to tears. But is Sir Abraham's the only case, or has accident been always equally kind? What says Mr. Dawson?

"If the doctrine, that a patent held during pleasure only, create no right to compensation be held by the House, it will be the *first and only instance* in which such a course has been pursued with regard to patent offices."

And he mentioned that he held in his hand a list of forty places similar to that of Sir Abraham, in which compensation had been granted?

We set out with stating that the nuisance of Boroughmongery fostered every abuse. Why did Sir Abraham Bradley King's family receive—why were they so long suffered to retain—the patent for which they now ask 2,500*l.* a year? Because the Boroughmongers of England rendered it impossible for any Minister to regulate the national affairs even in the smallest particular, by fair and honest dealing. Had England been a reformed country in 1760, the waste of 10,000*l.* a year for the purpose of bribing to its interest a respectable and influential Dublin family would not have been incurred, any more than the other ten thousand extravagances into which England has launched since that period. Had England been a reformed country, compensation for the loss of a place held during pleasure, would not have been refused to the forty first patentee that was called by public service to resign his patent, but to the first.

It is curious to mark how slowly the mental vision of honourable members adapts itself to the strong light that is opening upon them. Observe, for example, the unsatisfactory reasoning, on so plain a question of so acute a man as Mr. Cutlar Fergusson. "We ought to pay the compensation, because Sir Abraham was bound by the judgment of the arbiters, and it is just that both sides should be equally bound?" That is to say, having agreed to pay 2,500*l.* for the resignation of a right, we are still bound to pay 2,500*l.* although there be no right to resign. If Mr. Fergusson had agreed to purchase an estate from a man who had no right to sell, would he pay the money all the same after the defect of the vender's title had been discovered? We groan under the load of debts lawfully if not prudently contracted, that we have a host of demands to satisfy, at which the law and the right are equally questionable. The burdens with which our folly has burdened us withal, we must bear as we best can; but let us beware of adding to them unnecessarily, were it but by a single feather.

### TOPICS OF THE DAY.

#### THE DANGERS OF THE DELAY.

In our last number we hinted at, rather than described, some of the evils which result from the delay of Parliament in passing the Reform Bills. The delay continues, and the evils are increasing both in number and degree. So great and pressing do those evils appear to us, that we propose to treat of them this week as the leading Topic of the Day.

It is unnecessary to dwell on the general stagnation of business occasioned by *suspense* as to the fate of the Reform Bills. *Every one* who lives by his industry acknowledges that he feels in his own person a portion of the evil resulting from intense political suspense. We venture to say, that there is hardly a tradesman in London who could persevere without ruin in his present expenses with his present amount of business. Of course, as the business of the dealer falls off, the orders to the manufacturer decrease; and finally, the labourer suffers in his turn. If the present stagnation of business should last for another month, we shall hear of "distress in the manufacturing districts." To what such distress would probably lead, may be inferred from an account which we shall give presently of the actual political state of mind of the working classes. Does Sir Robert Peel forget that this country contains great masses of population *living from hand to mouth* by pursuits *not agricultural?* Cease to em... cultural labourers, and they may ... in the fields and barns near which ... but throw out of employment a dense ... manufacturing workpeople, in such ... political excitement as that of the ... Manchester or Glasgow whilst we ... and necessarily the rapid stary... will convert the rest into ... could pour, into the dis... was obtainable by any ... to a mixed passion of rage ... desolation over the land. But ... head. What is true of the London ... true also of every trade and profess... promotes industry and creates empl... labour. The very sources of accu... production, and wealth, are in the ... being dried up. Nature is inactive for ... while preceding her most terrible convu... in the political economy of this nation, ... nation and torpor indicate a coming ... quake.

In the next place, the political busi... the nation is at a stand. The writ... *Friendly Advice to the House of Lords*, ... that if the Lords should reject the Bi... it had passed the Commons, they w... "at a dead lock." Every one enga... public business *is* "at a dead lock." ... could enumerate not less than a doze... important measures which urgently dem... attention of Parliament or of the Gover... and in the conduct of which not one adv... step can be made, because the Refor... tion monopolizes the thoughts of publi... If the higher classes of this country h... been infatuated, like all by gone aristoc... they would no sooner have admitted ... in point of fact they all do admit) the ... sity of Reform, than they would have ... tened to adopt several other measures, ha... for object to qualify and dispose the pe... to use Reform wisely and well. Every co... ceivable measure having a tendency to i... prove the condition of the great ...dy of t... people, and to render them contented, ough... to have proceeded *pari passu* with the Reform Bills; and if the Bills had not been factiously opposed, this might have been done. It is now too late, unfortunately, for adopting so wise a course; but, at least, the Reform question may be quickly disposed of, so as to enable Ministers and the Parliament quickly to turn their thoughts to those measures, without which the physical force of the country can never be happy nor ever contented. There will be evil enough if the Reform Bills pass quickly without concomitant measures for improving the state of the working classes; but if, without any such measures, Reform be much longer impeded, a revolution of the most sweeping character will, we are very truly and seriously afraid, be inevitable.

Some of our reasons for arriving, most unwillingly, at the above painful conclusion, will be found in the following extracts from the cheap publications, which—we state the fact of our own knowledge—have lately obtained an extensive circulation amongst the working classes of the metropolis and the principal manufacturing districts. The extracts have been made at random from several of the latest numbers of the papers in question. These papers are read with delight by immense numbers, who for two months after the 1st of March used to shout unanimously for "the Bill, the whole Bill, and nothing but the Bill." The fearful change in their spirit is plainly due to the slow progress of the measure on which they had set their hearts, and, let us add, to the wicked arts of the Peel and Hunt Coalition.

"THE CONSEQUENCES OF HAVING KINGS AND PRIESTS, AND LORDS.

"One murder.
makes the villain---millions the hero.
Princes are privileged to kill,
While numbers sanctify the crime."

"Oh! Property, Property, this is more of your doings! you make a man, who murders wholesale, a '*hero*,' and cause the very ministers of mercy to call his bloody deeds a 'glorious service!'"

"FELLOW CITIZENS—At a sitting of the *Society for Promoting Aristocracy*, alias House of Commons, on Thursday last, July 14, one citizen *Attwood*

"'Objected to the constant *appeals* made by the Ministers to the *People*, as better suited to that state of circumstances to which they had not yet arrived, and to which he hoped they never would arrive!!!'

"So, this *honourable* gentleman nauseates appeals to the *People!* Then, to whom, in the name of the Devil, would he appeal? Perhaps to their fallen highness the wretched Boroughmongers. Perhaps he would wish the Ministers to appeal to the *Newcastles*, the *Exeters*, the *Lowthers*, the *Beaufortes*, the *Northumberlands*, and similar ornaments to aristocracy and the human race."

"We are so fully convinced that the Reform Bill is nothing to you, friends and fellow-countrymen, that we will not occupy our columns with it, at the expense of more valuable matter: suffice, that the second reading was carried by a large majority of 136—the numbers being for it, 367; against it 223.

"The '*liberal*' (Ha, ha!) WHIGS, who have no time for any thing but *their precious deceit of a reform*, have plenty of time to squander away the money they have plundered from you, in paying their armed slaves, and beggarly friends and relations—*they have no time to repeal tyrannical and oppressive laws, which, though they condemn, they have time to enforce in the most oppressive man-*

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or that one man
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to live, and to
man has a right
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ed. Life cannot be
ns before enumerat-
Property is the pro-
ed by labour—every
ed to such a portion
requisite for the sup-
cessities, and the de-
nd physical energies
herefore, *every man has*
*perty in the soil.* Talk of civil
conventional rights—talk of the
ce. *What right so sacred as the*
*tion—what law so imperious as*
ECESSITY?"

OUT INSTITUTIONS.—If the Mo-
House of Lords, or the Establish-
e useful to the people, they
d say so: none know better
to them than themselves. If
ions be not useful, why should
eserved? They came by conquest
no reason why they should be
And this is the virtue of the pre-
that men begin to ask of *what*
*nstitution is to them?* I should
hat Lord Winchilsea is not in the state
that would say—*our ancestors con-*
*these institutions, and will keep them*
*right of the sword;* though Lord Grey
en weak enough in his dotage to talk
*standing by his order.*"

## TAX-TRAP.

*eeting of the Ministerial Delegates*
*ock-Representatives, July 6 and 7, 1831.*

*Russell* moved the order of the day.
*Sipthorp* was determined to persist in
*honest* opposition to the *dangerous* mea-
, &c. He was afraid the people would
be satisfied with it, unless it went fur-
. He was convinced it could not be a *fi-*
measure.
Of that he may be certain. The unre-
ented and excluded are up, and intend
insist upon obtaining universal suffrage and
al rights.
"*W Lennox* told the House that the *New*
*onthly Magazine* had wisely informed the
rld that 'as well might we expect to ar-
st the progress of the ocean-tide, as to stay
e great current of public opinion.'

"HOUSE OF LORDS.'—The idea of *here-*
*litary* legislators is as inconsistent as that
hereditary judges as hereditary juries, as
bsurd as an hereditary mathematician or
an hereditary wise man.
"A body of men holding themselves ac-
countable to nobody, ought not to be trust-
by any body."
"Although we have the most unconquera-
ble antipathy to every man who wears the
royal livery of blood, yet we cannot forget
that they are men—at least, that they still
etain the human *form*;—and for the same
on that we should learn with disgust that
a tiger had been wantonly tortured, we
dder on hearing that a fellow-creature
though a man-butcher) has been brutally
treated.
The papers inform us that on Friday last
privates belonging to a regiment headed
the *Hero* of *Waterloo*, alias *Saviour* of *Eu-*
(!!!) had the flesh cut out of their backs
the cat-o'-nine-tails, till Nature was over-
d, and they could bear the agony no

*iends Brethren, and Fellow-Country-*
*men.*
we are to have a Coronation;—so says
ette. A Coronation! what is a *Co-*
Did you see the last?—did you ever see the grand show exhibited at Drury Lane by the late Mr. Elliston?—did you ever see Marshall's Ponorama?—A Coronation is nothing more, as far as we can see, than a splendid farce, which, *of course*, is exhibited at the country's expense—an opportunity for the chief of the aristocracy and his wife, and their servants, and the 'things with human pretensions' self-elected into 'lords' and legislators, to wear fine clothes bedaubed with gold and silver—and all at the public expense—Well, well, well, we may as well *see* a something for our money, if we can do nothing else;—let the Court tailors work away;—let us be oppressed—let us be persecuted—the 8th of September will be our day of rejoicing—We shall see the *Coronation!* and shall catch a glimpse, may be, of Mr. and Mrs. William Guelph, when they are really and truly crowned our King and queen—Ha! ha! ha!"

"A WORD TO THE SLOTHS, GLUTTONS, AND WOLVES OF IRELAND.

"IRISH ARISTOCRATS! -You are, with few exceptions, a hard-hearted, inhuman tribe of monsters. This is generally admitted. In audacious villany you surpass your English fellow-aristocrats—and this is saying a great deal. You display all the brutal selfishness and disgusting insolence of the English magnificoes, without any of their very few good qualities. Some of you calmly look on at the misery of your fellow-countrymen, and the utmost of your exertions to relieve such misery (although created by yourselves) is to solicit the donations of us foreigners. You squeeze the last hard-earned penny from the hands of a wretched and famishing peasantry, and then, with the most impudent effrontery (with which the Devil could only provide you) you appeal to the tax-eaten people of this country to fill up the vacuum made by your ravenous voracity. You extort the means of subsistence from the laborious, suffering multitude; and, having, by your fiendish havoc, provoked famine and pestilence, you invite the British Public to provide and apply the remedies. You griping, barefaced vultures, how much oftener do you think you will be able to play off this trick? Never again. The real *causes*, and the efficient, *permanent remidies*, for the degraded condition of Ireland are now known."

"MONARCHY.—It is easy to conceive that a band of interested men, such as placemen, pensioners, lords of the bed-chamber, lords of the kitchen, lords of the necessary-house, and the Lord knows what besides, can find as many reasons for monarchy as their salaries, paid at the expense of the country, amount to; but if I ask the farmer, the manufacturer, the merchant, the tradesman, and down through all the occupations of life to the common labourer, what service monarchy is to him, he can give me no answer."

[FROM THE REPORT OF A MEETING OF THE WORKING CLASSES.]

"*Citizen Derisly* considered the present state of the distribution of property extremely injurious to all classes of society. He thought that the grandees ought to yield to the public common stock about nine-tenths of their landed property. (*Applause.*) He also viewed an immediate reduction of our enormous taxation to be necessary to avoid a national explosion. The people ought to petition the Legislature over and over again to reduce the public expenditure. He was persuaded that the People would prove helpless were they ever to take matters into their own hands: perhaps he was singular in his opinion. (*Laughter, and cries of 'True,' 'yes.'*) At all events this was his humble opinion, and in delivering it his intention was good. (*Laughter and applause.*)

"*Citizen Cleave* differed from the preceding speaker with regard to *petitions*. He considered *petitioning* of no use, except that it encouraged obstinacy in the *petitioned*. From 1814 to 1819, thousands and thousands of petitions had been presented to the place called the House of Commons, which had never been attended nor answered, except occasionally by the sabres of the soldiery. Neither House cared for petitions. Instead of petitioning, we ought to inform Government that we will not be satisfied nor quiet till we had obtained concession. Now, he would ask any parent there, if his child had a cancer, would he wait and see the child suffer and linger, or would he have an incision made and deracinate the disease? He would prefer immediate incision, of course; and this is how we ought to treat the national disease. (*Applause.*) He commented on the insurrection of the workmen at Merthyr Tydvil, whose conduct he justified; these riots had been occasioned by a reduction of wages; and these scenes would be repeated as long as labour remained unprotected. Adequate remuneration for labour could never be enforced by an aristocratical Parliament. The interests of the operatives, mechanics, and labourers in general, could only be protected in Parliament by men chosen from their own class. He should like to see such men as *Hetherington*, *Warden*, and others, deputed to the National Assembly, there to expose the grievances and protect the rights of the millions. (*Great Applause.*) Would not such men be of more use to the unprotected multitude, than the contemptible, moustached dandies and idlers who frequent the Commons House, merely to pass away their time? It was by such despicable, useless automatons as these latter, that a bill praying for the reduction of the labour of children in manufactories to eleven hours duration was opposed! For his part, he thought even five hours work was by far too much for a child; he would rather dash out the brains of his children than allow them to slave so many hours, per day. These matters would never be taken into consideration till the House of Representatives contained the *representatives* of the *poor*. He hoped shortly to see in the House deputies representing the *whole people*, and to see a Government willing and capable of affording protection to the *wealth producers*. Although he was not a young man, he hoped to live to see a cheap, efficient REPUBLICAN form of Government substituted for the present inefficient, expensive, tax-devouring system. (*Loud expressions of approbation.*)"

"The fight is begun, and we must cast off the trammels both of disguise and fear; we cannot avoid the struggle, and we must meet it manfully:—no more *evasion;* we will not *trespass*, but deny the authority of our 'lords' to enclose the *common* against us; we will *demand* our *right*, nor treat but with *contempt* the despotic 'law' which would deprive us of it; we will trample it under our feet—and resist to the last any *power* that may attempt to enforce it."

[ADVERTISEMENT IN ONE OF THE PAPERS.]

"No. 14.

"(*Price One Penny,*) contains:

"The New Nondescript Parliament—A word to the *Un*represented—Republicanism in France and Belgium—Poland—Bloodthirsty Tithegergers—Emigration and uncultivated land—Proceedings at the House of the Unrepresented—Tithe-gorgers—Universal Suffrage, &c.—Papermoney swindling—Taxes on Knowledge, the glory of villains—Selections—Chit chat—Source of Power, &c. Announcements."

"*Sink* the *character* of the House! (Roars of laughter from our cads, which lasted a considerable time.) *Query.* Can the character of the *Honourble* (!) House sink lower than it is? The whole nation thunders,—No.

"Here endeth the second chapter; Let us sing to the praise and glory of—THE APPROACHING REPUBLIC."

Is this enough? We have extracted so much in order not to leave a doubt on the subject. The circulation of the papers from which the extracts have been made, is already very great, and is *daily increasing*. Why not "put down" those papers? First, you cannot put them down: they are published now in defiance of the law, and your efforts to "put them down" have greatly added to their circulation. Secondly, if you could extinguish these papers, would not the result probably be *action* instead of *reading*, and in the sense of these papers? The danger is not in the papers, but in the disposition of the people to read such papers. That disposition springs from a belief amongst the readers, that the Government is lending itself to a defeat of the Reform Bills; and the belief arises from the delay. This, *the delay*, is the original source of the many evils which threaten the whole country. When the worst evils come, it will be a poor consolation to see those who blindly created those evils the first victims.

In the name of the well disposed middle classes, we call on Ministers to break up the Hunt and Peel Coalition by one act of vigour. If they feed unequal to the occasion, let them resign. In that case, the King may appoint, as the great majority of the national representatives would surely support, a more energetic Ministry. A Ministry of better intentions than the present, could not, perhaps, be formed: a set of weaker men than they are now showing themselves to be, never placed their country in jeopardy.

## THE SORROWS OF THE WEEK.

Dreadful news this week—the tri coloured flag floating under the walls of Lisbon! What a shocking idea! any other flag might have been bearable, but the tri-colour! the flag of revolution, under the nose of that pink of Sovereigns, Miguel? The polite Frenchman appealed to for a decision on the correctness of a phrase said, "If it is not French, it ought to be French." And of Miguel it may be said, that "If he is not a legitimate, he ought to be a legitimate." He is as bad as born to it. And such a one to be snubbed with the tri-colour of all flags in the world! What anxiety and talk it has made for the Opposition. 'An ancient ally'—'indignity'—*casus fœderis*'—'our old friend'—French arrogance'—'ungenerous desertion,' and all that.

'Our old friend,' 'an ancient ally!' What very disreputable old friends and ancient allies, we rejoice in—these terms peculiarly belonging to bigot Portugal, and the Grand Seignor; but instead of 'ancient ally,' Portugal should be rather described as a nasty, little, ill-conditioned, ill-tempered, swarthy hussey, whom Great Britain has disgraced itself by a paw-paw connection with, to the waste of our substance, and the damage of our business. If France chooses to send her to Bridewell for pert behaviour, it is no affair of ours.

The alliance is too old—its breach will only be wept by the minority, who weep or wax indignant upon every thing that goes right. The Duke of Wellington takes Portugal to heart; Mr. Sadler most pathetically laments, that the poor are deprived of "that cordial to the sick Cape Madeira." A member vindicates the fair fame of the Court of Chancery and rebukes a minister for using its name, as all men do, for a bye-word of vexation. Sir Robert Peel grieves for potwallopers—but we cannot run over a tenth part of the deplorations that occur—what a book could be made of the Jeremiad of the Session, at the close of the very long chapter of Jobs. We think of writing it.

## "EDINBURGH REVIEW" ON THE INDIA QUESTION.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

The standard of public virtue in a country may be easily ascertained by examining what quantity is sufficient to obtain the public esteem. If a youth, on first entering into active life discover that political dishonesty and tergiversation fail in holding up the individual to contempt, he will haply too soon forget the idea of blame which his previous education had associated with the terms. When the first men of the country are observed engaging in party tactics, suppressing facts, discolouring statements, and inculpating their opponents by all sorts of insidious charges, the political student concludes with reasonable induction that neither in disquisition nor discussion, is the discovery of truth their ultimate end. The demoralising influence of such example extends wider than we love to contemplate. Trimming, however, like every species of cunning, occasionally defeats itself; and, if too barefaced, will excite the attention of the most gullible—meeting, in such cases with no more sympathy even from partisans, than a detected thief in a Spartan mob. For this reason, we question whether a long article on the East India Company, in the last number of the *Edinburgh Review*, will meet with the approbation even of the Whigs.

The East India question has always afforded to the Edinburgh Reviewers an opportunity of displaying to an admiring world the curious pulmonic juggle of blowing hot and cold with the same breath. During the two or three years preceding the last revewal of the charter, the *Review* regularly vibrated between arguments for, and arguments against the continuance of the Company. In one number it ingeniously contended that the government of British India could be confided to none so advantageously as "the Directors of Leadenhall,"—in another, it completely proved that in such hands every security for good government was absolutely wanting.

The *Review* is adopting exactly the same tactics now, and for the last two or three years, articles pro, and articles con, have succeeded each other with the regularity of the seasons. Thus, No. 104 having contained an anti-company diatribe, we were of course prepared for the article in No. 106. the purpose of which is to show by a somewhat profane allusion that the Company, like the Supreme Being of Plato, have been compelled to admit much evil into their plan of Government from the obstinate pravity of the materials they had to deal with; or in the words of Dr. Panglos, that the Company is the best of all possible Companies, in this best of all possible words.

To bear out this conclusion, a highly worked up representation of Hindu demoralization is exhibited, which, if even admitted to be faithful, would only prove the pernicious influence of bad institutions and a repacious government. "A few facts are selected from the mass," by the Reviewer to prove that his picture is not over coloured. One or two of them are so amusing, so completely *Edinburgh Reviewish* that we transcribe them for our readers:—"Colonel Wilks informs us that the natives of the south of India use a single word wulsah (not as the Reviewer ignorantly writes it wulsap) to signify that, which no other people on the face of the globe could express without a long periphrasis—namely the flight of a whole village community into the jungle before an invading enemy." We know not if the Poles have such a word: but we are certain that the Germans, Spanish, Italians and Portuguese, would have been saved many a periphrasis during the last war if their language had been rich enough to express in one word, a train of ideas unfortunately far too common. On the other hand, we apprehend that the most ingenious Pundit would require a still greater number of words to render "boroughmonger" into pure Hindustanee—but, complex as are the ideas embodied in that term, we conceive that we are not thereby predicable into a nation of public robbers. The Reviewer proceeds—"*In like manner*, the notions which the inhabitants of Hindostan entertain of wisdom may be gathered from the single fact, that "filsoof" ( ) signifies "a cunning knave a fellow who lives and thrives by roguery." The name of a quibbler and disguiser of the truth among the Greeks was ; and the words "wiseacre," and "wise one," are expressions applied applied to fools in this country. By *Edinburgh Review* logic, therefore, wisdom must have been held even cheaper at Athens and in England, than by the Hindus themselves. We say nothing of the word "feelosofer," or of the Hindu definition which some ill-natured persons might conceive not inapplicable to an Edinburgh Reviewer. Sir Walter Scott is then summoned in aid, as a physical geographer: but, however willingly we would receive the worthy baronet's testimony on works of imagination, the Dutch which he makes the inhabitants of Liége speak as their native language, and the few words of Arabic which he puts into the mouth of Dominie Sampson as pure Sanscrit, force us absolutely to reject his evidence as to the tribes of Central Africa.

To these "facts, selected from the mass," added the opinion of the amiable Bishop Heber on the Rajpoot tribes, among whom he passed a few days on his tour round India, and which accordingly, is worthy of no more attention than the opinion of M. Cottu, or any Carlist runaway, on the inhabitants of Kent, who might have passed one night at Canterbury on his Hegira from Paris to London. From this quotation of Bishop Heber, it would be, perhaps, unfair in us to suppose, that the Reviewer had read Colonel Tod's learned and instructive work on Rajpootana, or even the article in *The Edinburgh Review* itself, upon it; but, surely, such a

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course of reading would not have been unsuitable in a writer with the lofty pretensions of this Reviewer to Indian information, and whose opinions on Hindu character are so dogmatically pronounced. The article is altogether, the most offensive we ever met with even in *The Edinburgh Review*; for, written as it is, without the usual ability, on narrower views, and devoid of the information, which that journal usually displays, it is interspersed with more than an ordinary profusion of dislogistic epithets, on all those who venture to take a larger view of the subject, than accords with the last profession "de foi" of Whiggery. The words 'wild,' 'visionary,' 'selfish,' 'prejudiced,' and 'ignorant,' form the staple of the article, which claims for its writer (as few eulogisers of the Company choose to remain anonymous) a Mr. Ross Mangles, *civil servant of the said Company*.

In quitting *The Review*, however, we take the opportunity to say a few words on the state of the East India question. This grand question is unfortunately never looked at by the public, in any other than a trading point of view, and accordingly, the leaders of public opinion, the enlightened Press, rarely indulge in any deeper speculation on the subject, than the probable price of a pound of tea; when the *trade* monopoly shall be abolished. The same remark is applicable to the legislature; more statesmanlike views may be taken in the House of Commons; "but then again they may not,"---and we do not ourselves believe that any esoteric doctrine, connected with the improvement of Anglo-Indian government, and not deemed fit to be promulgated to a profane public, is entertained by any member of either House.

By the evidence now before the public, it appears that the only profits which the Company obtain from their Trade, are drawn from the tea monopoly. For the privilege of drinking tea imported by the Company, the British public pays nearly two millions a year. If the China trade, therefore, be thrown open (as it unquestionably must) the Company will of course, from self-interest, cease to be traders altogether; and the question remains whether the government of 70 millions of individuals, is still to be entrusted to the twenty-four Russia and Turkey merchants, whom the jobbing and intrigue of an East India House election may turn up as directors. The celebrated John von Müller attributes, with much acuteness, the corruption of the House of Commons to the immense number of places, which the conquests of the seven years war necessarily gave rise to. It is certain, that the patronage of the East India directors has ever made them as useful as they have been subservient allies, to all administrations but the present; and experience shows that for all corrupting purposes, this patronage has been as completely at the back of what is called a *conservative* government, as that of the Army, Navy, or Church. The jealousy, however, of any increase to the power of government, has always indisposed reformers to transfer the administration of the affairs of British India from Leadenhall to Downing-street. The government of India has been long acknowledged to be bad, the Company impotent, and the responsibility so completely divided between the Board of controul and the Directors, as to be rendered null; but still, the abuses of home government, and the jobbing of colonial government were too glaring to allow the public to expect any improvement, from a plan, which seemingly increased the scope for the malpractices of a government carried on by patronage.

The dilemma, happily, presents no such horns; the bad government of India and the patronage of directors are inseparably associated with Boroughmongery at home; acting reciprocally as cause and effect, the destruction of the one involves the disappearance of the other. The colonization of Europeans is not dreaded from the dangers it may occasion to our empire in the east, but because an infusion of European intelligence into our empire in the east, but because an infusion of European intelligence into our wide Asiatic provinces would so inevitably raise the character of the natives—would afford such a perpetual control to the ignorance of imported judges, revenue collectors, and servants of all kinds, as to render the continuance of the system from which such patronage flows, no longer possible. Throw open to merit and intelligence the doors of office in India—court the settlement of capitalists and offer encouragement to skill and enterprize—give a well digested code of laws, and an equable administration of justice to the inhabitants of Hindustan, and we shall no longer hear of the obstinate pravity which distinguishes Hindus from all other nations of the globe. One other consideration calls authoritatively for such a charge,—the attempt to establish a pure representation in this country is needless, so long as the corrupting masses of Indian patronage are allowed to exist. A nation may exhibit considerable virtue under temptation on some grand crisis; but a population of Cato's could not long resist the pestiferous influence of four-and-twenty directors, traversing the country at each general election, with patronage of from twenty to five thousand to fifty thousand a-year at his disposal.

We leave [illegible] untouched the painful subject of the Indian army, [illegible] have received relative to the information we [illegible] castrorum;" as we the "corrupta disciplina" will soon form matter for legislative inquiry.

## AN OLD ENEMY WITH A NEW [illegible] TERROR.

From a pamphlet on Cholera by Mr. R[illegible]ymer, published by Effingham Wilson, it appears that the disease which is now ravaging the north of Europe, has been epidemical in this country, for Sydenham, in 1669, describes the same symptoms, and the very course of treatment which is now said to be most advisable.

"This disease (says he), was more epidemical in the year 1669, than I ever knew it in any other year. The disease is easily known, for there are violent vomitting, and evacuations of ill humours by stool; there is a violent pain in the stomach and bowels—thirst—a quick pulse, with heat and anxiety; and often a small and unequal pulse—great nausea, and sometimes colliquative sweats—contractions of the arms and legs—fainting—a coldness of the extremities, and such like symptoms, which frighten the bystanders, and kill the patient in twenty-four hours.

"I have found by much consideration, and by manifold experience, that if on the one hand I should endeavour to expel these sharp humours, that are the fuel of the disease, by *cathartics*, I should do just as he that endeavours to quench fire with oil, seeing the operation of the most gentle purge would but cause further disturbance, and raise new tumults; and on the other hand, should I restrain the first effort with narcotic medicines and astringents, whilst I hindered natural evacuations, and detained the humour, the patient would undoubtedly be destroyed by an intestine war, his enemy being kept in his bowels. For these reasons, therefore, I thought I must go in the middle way, that I might partly evacuate and partly dilute the humour. I found out this method several years ago, and have long experienced it, and have by it many times reduced this disease to good order."

He then recommends draughts of weak chicken broth, and injections of the same, and an anodyne medicine of laudanum and wine, and concludes by observing—

"It must be carefully noted, that if the physician is not called till the vomiting and looseness have continued many hours, suppose ten or twelve, and the patient is worn out, so that the extremities wax cold; I say in this case, all other remedies being omitted, he must immediately fly to *laudanum*, the *sacred anchor* in this disease, which must not only be given when the symptoms are urgent, but also after the vomitting and looseness go off, and it must be repeated morning and evening daily, (gradually diminishing the dose,) till the patient has recovered his strength."

## REPORT OF CHOLERA AT PORT GLASGOW.

Accounts were received last Saturday of the occurence of cases of cholera at Port Glasgow, which from their severity as well as the circumstances under which they happened, had been deemed by the local authorities of sufficient importance to require their being officially communicated to the government. The papers were laid before the Board of Health, who so far concurred in this opinion as to advise that a person familiar with the Indian cholera should be forthwith dispatched to examine into, and report upon the nature of the disease. In consequence of this recommendation, Dr. Daun left town the same evening; but as he could not arrive at his destination before Tuesday, sufficient time has not yet elapsed for the result of his observation to be known. Meanwhile, we may state that we have received information of a more recent date, from a source which we deem authentic, and of a nature to allay apprehension. It appears that several persons—principally young women—after having been pent up in close and heated apartments, picking hemp, were seized with vomitting and purging, accompanied by cramps of the limbs, constituting precisely the cholera of this country, and under which several of them rapidly sunk. The season of the year, and the circumstances under which they were placed, are quite sufficient to account for such disease without having recourse to infection as the exciting cause: besides which according to our informant, other persons exposed to the same heat and confinement but who had not been at work upon hemp, were similarly effected. It would indeed, have been extraordinary if the state of atmosphere which has prevailed for some time had not been followed by some such cases as those alluded to; and in fact we have had a considerable number of persons in this metropolis affected with similar symptoms. During the present week, for example, a Paddington coachman died of cholera within less then twelve hours. But such cases are dependant upon obvious and temporary causes they are sporadic, and wholly independent of infection.—*London Medical Gazette*.

## THE OPENING OF THE GREAT JOB BRIDGE.

In the midst of the preparations for the pageant or the opening of the New London Bridge, the jobbery of the work has been forgotten. Some portion of the job was ably developed in a former number of *The Westminster Review*. Admitting as we do (although the reviewer does not), that a new bridge was desirable, on the ground of the increased utility of an enlarged waterway, yet it may be proved that the present bridge was inferior not only to several bridges on the Continent, but to several designs put in competition here—inferior in elegance of design, and in the scientific skill displayed in the construction, and, is moreover, scandalously extravagant in its cost. The design prepared by Mr. George Gwilt, was greatly superior in elegance and scientific combination to any of Mr. Rennie's productions: the design proposed by Mr. Joseph Gwill was also superior; the design prepared by Mr. Savage (the architect who built Chelsea Church), was in the construction, in its unity of strength, with economy of material, a masterpiece of architectural skill, which would have done honour to the Metropolis. If we recollect rightly, landed security was offered that this bridge should be built for 290,000l., or about one-half the sum expended for the present inferior bridge. Mr. Savage proposed that a temporary bridge should be built, and that the new bridge should be erected on the site of the old one; and in that case, the destruction of property, for the formation of approaches, would have been comparatively slight. The *Westminster Review* observed,

"In 1821, the estimated expense of this job was 600,000l. In 1823, it was 900,000l.* In 1829, it was 1,740,000l. At a mean of these rates of progression, it will have grown to 2,600,000l. in 1832. The plan of approaches has, while we are writing, been altered again, after an immense destruction of property according to the plan of 1829. There will be much more demolition (including the old church, which is to be abolished utterly): and what with this, with making and paving the new roads, with clearing away the old bridge, and with all the contingencies of so complicated a mass of operations, we have not the slightest doubt that the entire expenditure will be THREE MILLIONS.

The whole affair is an instructive specimen of the way in which public business is done, and public money expended. Evidence is collected, and conclusions are drawn in the teeth of it. Plans are collected, and it has been predetermined whose plan shall be adopted. Tenders are called for, and the contractors have been already chosen. Estimates are prepared and the expense doubles, triples, quadruples, in the progress of the work. Millions are thrown away in buildings, in colonies, in baubles and incumbrances of all kinds, in order to put a few thousand into the pockets of favoured individuals.

"And what if the low ebbs and the high floods should create a clamour for restoring the dam, and on that clamour should be founded a new job contracting the waterway of the new bridge? Nobody will be responsible. Successively, from the sagacious Engineer, to the discerning Corporation Committee, to the enlightened Treasury, to the scrutinising Treasury-bench, to the wise and incorruptible Parliament, to its free and independent Constituents, Responsibility, in this, as in all other cases, like a shallow stream descending from a lofty mountain, bounds with decreasing force from ledge to ledge, and is lost in vapour before it reaches the bottom."

It is extremely desirable for the sake of the arts, and as an act of justice, as well towards the gentlemen whose designs were rejected and the public, as towards those who were parties to the present bridge; that the several designs should be published, with those of some of the Continental bridges, and others, and placed in juxta-position. The public would then be undeceived, and would have a very striking illustration of the working of the old system of government, to which such flagitious preferences are attributable. Huge masses of masonry have an imposing effect on the mob of ignorant people, who are unable to discern any elegance of design. As this bridge was nearly completed, the effect was found to be dead or wall-like; and then it was that a cornice which was not in the original design, was introduced, and this cornice saved it from the bald effect which would have struck even the most vulgar observers. Instead of being an advance in architecture, it is a retrogade movement, whatever the ignorant puffs in the daily papers may assert to the contrary. The mere masonry of the bridge has been well executed, and the business of the engineer, according to the best reports of qualified observers, has been unexceptionably performed. In other respects the work has been, from beginning to end, a scene of blundering and reckless extravagance, and the crowd instead of applauding, should execrate.

* The original estimate for the bridge and approaches, was 906,000l.: (506,000l. for the bridge 400,000l. for the approaches); 575,352l. had been expended, 166,745l. were in hand, and 999,766l. were wanted: in all, 1,742,063l. The excess beyond the original estimate was caused by departure from the original plan

## MISCELLANEA.

ALDERMAN THOMPSON AND THE BILL.—On Tuesday, Alderman Thompson, much to the surprize of his constituents, but we believe not at all to the surprise of the Reformers in the House of Commons, saw fit to join Lord Maitland in his attempt to delay and thus defeat the Reform Bill, by moving that counsel be heard in the case of Appleby. On Thursday, the Livery held a meeting in the Guildhall, in order to demand from Alderman Thompson some reason why, after the solemn pledges given on the hustings, he had joined the Anti-Reformers. Mr. Ledger, the Common-Councilman, and a Liveryman of Alderman Thompson's, Ward was in the Chair. Mr. Thompson the object of the meeting being stated, stood forward to apologise for the *inadvertence* of which he had been guilty. The fact, he said, was, that he had been very much engaged during the day, and he did not reach the House until it was about to divide on the Ap-

pleby ques[illegible]
the debate[illegible]
was for *he*[illegible]
it was me[illegible]
*before the*[illegible]
tion on thi[illegible]
being perso[illegible]
he knew th[illegible]
to be c[illegible]
wr[illegible]
v[illegible]
T[illegible]
as [illegible]
though[illegible]
of inadver[illegible]
the present,
as well as [illegible]
marks from [illegible]
Alderman Th[illegible]
he thought tha[illegible]
to correct a [illegible]
the matter lay[illegible]
had voted again[illegible]
on which he sto[illegible]
them: it was [illegible]
hoped it would [illegible]
Coates conclude[illegible]

"That the [illegible]
and ample inqui[illegible]
man Thompso[illegible]
Appleby, and h[illegible]
of opinion that [illegible]
and Mr. Ald[illegible]
his pledge t[illegible]
Bill this M[illegible]
to continue th[illegible]
Thompson, as[illegible]
City of Londo[illegible]

Of course, A[illegible]
what was his u[illegible]
motion; but his[illegible]
puts his charact[illegible]
enviable light.
Mr. Croker wa[illegible]
amendment: he s[illegible]
it; he was followed[illegible]
Colonel Lowther, a[illegible]
must have heard Lo[illegible]
was not the time for[illegible]
have heard the Speake[illegible]
previous to the divisio[illegible]
mained above th[illegible]
he must have seen [illegible]
ed. Yet, under all [illegible]
suspicion crossed his min[illegible]
posing the Bill. A letter in [illegible]
morning more than insinuate[illegible]
Thompson, when he gave h[illegible]
a state of which clear-sighte[illegible]
ordinary accompaniment---he had[illegible]
on the River.

LORD JOHN RUSSELL—T[illegible]
City of London was presente[illegible]
on Saturday last; and i[illegible]
he and a number of other[illegible]
personages, among whom w[illegible]
Emperor of Brazil and most of [illegible]
ters, were entertained at dinner [illegible]
Mayor. The tables were covere[illegible]
hundred guests, and the entertainm[illegible]
to have been one of the most superb[illegible]
been given since 1815. Paganini was[illegible]
and added to the enjoyments of th[illegible]
by a fantasia. A foolish story wa[illegible]
about the fiddle of the Signor having[illegible]
the voice of the Lord Chancellor; and
the reports sagaciously added." His [illegible]
did not attempt to speak again during th[illegible]
ing."—leaving it to be inferred, of
that Lord Brougham was quite put out
Signor's pizzicato. The fact is, Lord B[illegible]
did return thanks on his health being d[illegible]
although he did so in a single sen[illegible]
The same cause which cut short his first s[illegible]
kept him from indulging in another; he
suffering under influenza.

DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The accounts
the Archbishop of Tuam and Sir F. L. B[illegible]
state that the climax of distress in the dis[illegible]
of Galway and Mayo is over; that the p[illegible]
crop is very forward; and that after
month, no further charitable supplies wi[illegible]
required.

NEWTOWNBARRY MASSACRE.—The [illegible]
nesses in this case having refused to atte[illegible]
whole of the Yeomanry whom it was intest[illegible]
try have been liberated on moderate bail.
O'Connell stated in his place on Monday, t[illegible]
the Grand Jury, at their dinner, gave as toast[illegible]
"Our feet on the necks of the Papists!" a[illegible]
"Yeomanry of Newtownbarry!" It is evid[illegible]
that there is nothing to be done, where par[illegible]
are so amicably disposed, but to leave them [illegible]
the fate of the Kilkenny cats.

CASTLE POLLRAD AFFAIR.—The Grand Jur[illegible]
in these cases, as in those of Newtownbar[illegible]
have ignored the bills for murder; but they h[illegible]
returned true bills for manslaughter aga[illegible]
several of the Police. The friends of the d[illegible]
ceased intend in this case to come forward.

The GLASGOW COACH ROBBERY.—T[illegible]
notes were concealed under the pavement[illegible]
stable, and to prevent the rats from destr[illegible]
them arsenic had been scattered about[illegible]
place. Notwithstanding this, however, a [illegible]
many were destroyed. Brown restored s[illegible]
where about 1.100l., which were concealed[illegible]
rammed into a gun-barrel. Of the whol[illegible]
stolen, 5,712., th[illegible]re is now recovered.[illegible]
therwise accounted for, upwards of 5,[illegible]
*Glosgow Courier*.

MARCH OF EXCITEMENT.—In It[illegible]
hours, in France twenty-four hours, [illegible]
land forty-eight hours, and in Belgi[illegible]
days, are necessary to rouse the fe[illegible]
the people.—*Times*.

BOMBAY.—Printed and Published for the P[illegible]
by SHREECRUSTNA JAGONNATHJEE, at [illegible]
Press No 7, Bell-lane, where all com[illegible]
addressed to the EDITOR are receiv[illegible]